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Definitions

County Well-Being Index: Explanation

Four key indicators of well-being are assessed in each of Illinois' 102 counties: high school graduation rates, high school graduation rates, high school graduation rates, high school graduation rates. Counties in Illinois are evaluated using a point system, with a higher number of points indicating a worse average and/or if they have worsened since the previous year. For each indicator a total of 2 points is possible. Counties that score 4 or 5 points are placed on the Watch List and counties that score 6, 7, or 8 points are placed on the Warning List.

Using this methodology, 71 Illinois counties have been placed on either the Poverty Watch or Poverty Warning List.

The County Well-Being Index illustrates that poverty and hardship are not limited to one region of the state. This year's Watch and Warning lists must serve as a wake-up call for leaders to begin deliberating on solutions.

The 2010 County Well-Being Index can be compared to the 2009 Index, but not to years prior because data was not available for those years.

Note: At the time of print, all data used for the County Well-Being Index were the most accurate available.



rates, unemployment rates, teen birth rates, and poverty rates. The score. A county receives a point if its rate is worse than the state average, and overall a total of 8 points is possible. Counties that are on the Warning List.

Warning lists.

State—counties all across Illinois struggle with poverty-related issues and are making efforts to reverse these trends in their communities.

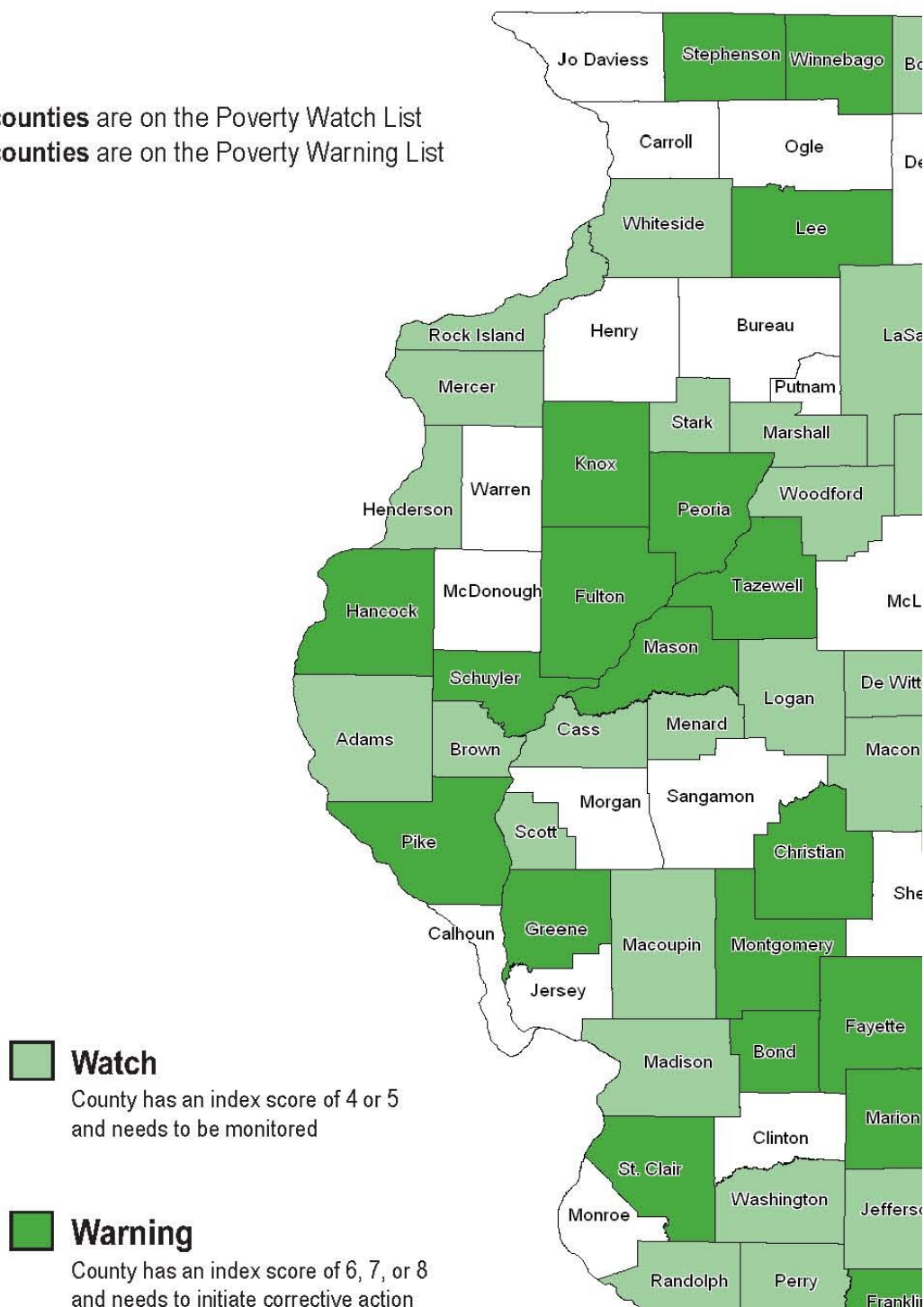
Due to a methodology change in 2009.

County Well-Being Index Map: Count

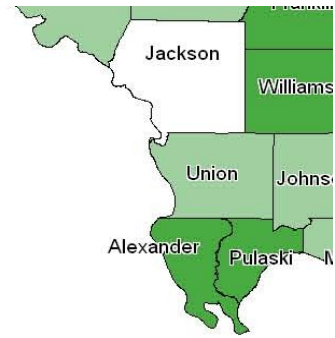
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Social IMPACT Research Center, a program of Heartland Alliance

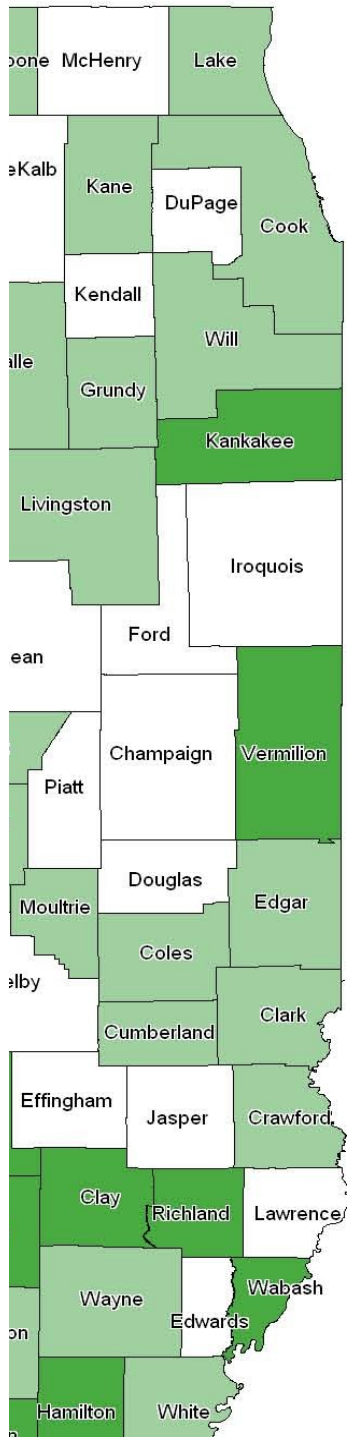
42 counties are on the Poverty Watch List
29 counties are on the Poverty Warning List

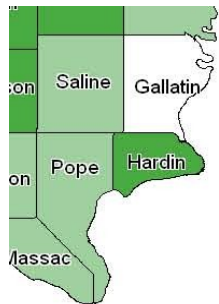


Map of Illinois counties with poverty rates



ies of Concern





County Well-Being Index - All Counties Data

County	High School Grad Rate, 2008-2009[1]	Point Change in Grad Rates from Previous Year[2]	Teen Births (live births per 1,000 women age 15-19), 2007[3]	Point Change in Teen Births Previous Year[4]	Unemployment Rate, Dec 2009[5]	Point Change in Unemployment Rate from Previous Dec[6]	Poverty Rate, 2008[7]	Point Change in Poverty Rate from Previous Year[8]	Watch/Warning List Status
Illinois	87.1%	0.6%	39.9	0.4	10.8%	3.5%	12.2%	0.3%	-
Adams	92.1%	1.4%	37.0	5.1	8.0%	2.6%	12.4%	0.6%	WT
Alexander	97.6%	10.4%	119.9	42.2	12.0%	2.7%	29.5%	1.8%	WR
Bond	85.8%	-6.4%	32.1	7.9	10.7%	2.5%	14.3%	2.4%	WR
Boone	83.6%	1.8%	41.2	8.3	17.5%	3.2%	7.5%	-2.3%	WT
Brown	93.2%	0.9%	45.1	0.7	5.1%	1.5%	15.1%	-1.0%	WT
Bureau	90.1%	2.9%	27.3	-1.3	13.2%	5.4%	9.9%	0.0%	N
Calhoun	91.7%	-5.0%	6.2	-29.5	12.3%	4.2%	10.8%	-0.1%	N
Carroll	93.0%	-2.7%	38.4	-3.6	11.9%	4.7%	11.4%	-0.8%	N
Cass	93.3%	0.9%	45.2	-2.7	7.9%	2.6%	12.4%	0.4%	WT
Champaign	93.3%	1.6%	21.1	-1.2	8.9%	3.0%	18.7%	0.5%	N
Christian	87.2%	1.1%	54.7	13.6	11.1%	3.3%	13.6%	0.6%	WR
Clark	98.2%	-0.3%	38.3	9.8	14.2%	3.7%	12.2%	0.7%	WT
Clay	91.4%	-0.4%	57.2	0.0	13.3%	4.1%	13.8%	0.1%	WR
Clinton	97.8%	3.9%	34.1	-3.7	9.1%	2.0%	7.8%	-1.7%	N
Coles	85.8%	-2.3%	24.0	-2.4	10.0%	3.0%	19.2%	-0.8%	WT
Cook	81.4%	1.8%	47.4	-0.4	10.8%	3.4%	14.8%	0.2%	WT
Crawford	93.5%	0.9%	48.7	14.2	10.6%	3.3%	13.6%	-1.1%	WT
Cumberland	95.9%	-1.3%	45.2	23.9	11.8%	3.1%	11.7%	-0.6%	WT
DeKalb	91.5%	-0.2%	17.7	-0.1	10.4%	3.1%	12.1%	0.6%	N
DeWitt	83.5%	-4.8%	32.1	0.0	9.5%	2.6%	10.2%	0.7%	WT
Douglas	95.4%	-2.8%	28.7	-6.6	9.8%	2.9%	9.2%	0.5%	N
DuPage	95.3%	-0.9%	15.8	-1.6	8.7%	3.1%	5.8%	1.0%	N
Edgar	91.2%	5.8%	48.6	-7.8	11.4%	2.7%	13.3%	0.4%	WT
Edwards	100.0%	11.1%	42.1	15.8	10.1%	2.9%	11.1%	-0.5%	N
Effingham	95.0%	6.0%	38.6	-3.6	9.1%	3.1%	10.8%	0.7%	N
Fayette	91.5%	-1.9%	68.6	24.9	12.9%	3.2%	15.1%	0.8%	WR
Ford	92.9%	2.4%	34.4	10.4	10.2%	3.0%	9.8%	1.1%	N
Franklin	89.1%	-1.6%	49.6	-8.3	13.4%	4.0%	18.3%	0.7%	WR
Fulton	83.9%	-4.2%	49.1	12.2	12.9%	5.6%	15.1%	2.5%	WR
Gallatin	93.4%	-6.6%	31.4	-53.3	10.5%	1.5%	18.6%	-1.3%	N
Greene	84.8%	-1.5%	44.5	9.7	9.3%	2.6%	15.1%	1.1%	WR
Grundy	96.3%	7.9%	33.4	9.7	13.3%	4.0%	6.5%	1.1%	WT
Hamilton	81.6%	-11.4%	52.8	11.3	9.5%	1.9%	12.9%	0.4%	WR

County	High School Grad Rate, 2008-2009[1]	Point Change in Grad Rates from Previous Year[2]	Teen Births (live births per 1,000 women age 15-19), 2007[3]	Point Change in Teen Births Previous Year[4]	Unemployment Rate, Dec 2009[5]	Point Change in Unemployment Rate from Previous Dec[6]	Poverty Rate, 2008[7]	Point Change in Poverty Rate from Previous Year[8]	Watch/Warning List Status
Hancock	95.4%	-2.7%	55.6	8.0	13.2%	4.0%	11.3%	0.5%	WR
Hardin	95.8%	-4.2%	60.2	22.9	12.7%	3.5%	20.6%	-0.3%	WR
Henderson	92.7%	-1.7%	46.6	21.9	10.4%	2.3%	11.8%	0.4%	WT
Henry	91.4%	1.6%	38.7	0.2	10.4%	3.1%	9.9%	0.1%	N
Iroquois	95.3%	9.5%	36.7	-3.0	11.2%	3.0%	10.8%	-1.1%	N
Jackson	89.3%	-5.5%	21.8	-5.7	7.7%	2.0%	22.9%	-5.7%	N
Jasper	100.0%	2.1%	31.4	-5.2	10.3%	2.9%	10.9%	-0.2%	N
Jefferson	86.4%	3.3%	49.4	-1.4	10.7%	3.4%	17.2%	1.5%	WT
Jersey	90.1%	-4.7%	24.9	-10.1	9.9%	2.5%	9.8%	0.1%	N
Jo Daviess	90.3%	-0.6%	28.0	3.8	10.3%	3.3%	8.5%	-0.1%	N
Johnson	98.4%	-0.9%	31.3	-19.3	11.2%	2.8%	17.0%	2.8%	WT
Kane	90.2%	0.2%	43.0	-0.6	11.1%	3.5%	9.0%	1.2%	WT
Kankakee	84.2%	1.8%	45.6	0.3	13.7%	3.6%	13.7%	0.7%	WR
Kendall	93.2%	-3.0%	20.5	-4.3	10.5%	3.7%	3.4%	-0.3%	N
Knox	83.8%	-1.8%	46.6	4.8	10.6%	3.8%	16.5%	-1.1%	WR
Lake	90.4%	-1.5%	27.3	1.0	11.5%	3.6%	7.6%	1.3%	WT
LaSalle	93.6%	5.5%	40.4	5.6	14.4%	4.9%	10.4%	0.1%	WT
Lawrence	89.7%	0.3%	37.0	-3.9	10.0%	1.6%	17.3%	2.0%	N
Lee	85.1%	-6.3%	42.7	1.3	12.1%	4.2%	9.9%	0.1%	WR
Livingston	88.9%	-5.0%	35.5	-3.7	11.0%	3.9%	11.4%	0.1%	WT
Logan	84.4%	0.6%	29.1	6.1	10.0%	2.7%	12.3%	1.3%	WT
Macon	92.3%	0.3%	58.4	-1.7	12.6%	5.1%	13.5%	-2.4%	WT
Macoupin	90.2%	-0.3%	31.7	-3.5	11.5%	3.3%	12.6%	0.6%	WT
Madison	88.4%	-1.4%	42.1	-1.1	10.5%	2.8%	12.6%	1.3%	WT
Marion	81.2%	-2.8%	79.8	20.5	12.7%	2.8%	14.6%	-1.0%	WR
Marshall	90.6%	2.1%	17.3	2.4	11.3%	5.1%	8.8%	0.7%	WT
Mason	90.6%	6.6%	55.2	3.5	14.4%	5.6%	13.5%	1.0%	WR
Massac	93.7%	-2.0%	51.2	-8.7	9.2%	1.7%	15.6%	0.6%	WT
McDonough	88.2%	0.2%	11.6	0.0	8.6%	3.0%	20.8%	-2.6%	N
McHenry	94.0%	0.3%	20.8	0.7	10.3%	3.3%	5.2%	-0.1%	N
McLean	90.7%	4.0%	20.8	1.8	7.8%	2.6%	11.4%	-1.1%	N
Menard	86.0%	-14.0%	36.0	7.0	8.5%	2.6%	9.1%	0.4%	WT
Mercer	100.0%	2.8%	27.2	5.2	13.1%	4.5%	9.4%	1.3%	WT
Monroe	91.7%	-2.9%	16.9	1.9	8.2%	2.4%	4.4%	-0.1%	N
Montgomery	88.7%	0.6%	49.1	2.5	13.9%	3.5%	16.8%	3.0%	WR
Morgan	96.2%	0.1%	32.8	4.6	9.4%	2.5%	14.0%	-1.2%	N

County	High School Grad Rate, 2008-2009[1]	Point Change in Grad Rates from Previous Year[2]	Teen Births (live births per 1,000 women age 15-19), 2007[3]	Point Change in Teen Births Previous Year[4]	Unemployment Rate, Dec 2009[5]	Point Change in Unemployment Rate from Previous Dec[6]	Poverty Rate, 2008[7]	Point Change in Poverty Rate from Previous Year[8]	Watch/Warning List Status
Moultrie	94.2%	2.4%	41.8	14.6	9.2%	3.4%	9.9%	1.1%	WT
Ogle	93.2%	3.6%	26.0	-5.7	13.9%	4.0%	8.5%	0.6%	N
Peoria	89.5%	0.7%	55.9	4.2	11.7%	5.5%	15.0%	1.4%	WR
Perry	93.9%	8.2%	43.6	-1.5	12.5%	2.2%	16.3%	0.7%	WT
Piatt	97.1%	1.6%	13.1	-11.8	8.4%	2.8%	6.4%	-0.4%	N
Pike	95.2%	-2.5%	57.0	13.5	9.5%	3.6%	15.6%	1.9%	WR
Pope	100.0%	18.2%	37.3	14.6	11.4%	2.8%	19.3%	-1.7%	WT
Pulaski	89.9%	-1.4%	64.5	-20.8	11.1%	1.7%	26.6%	2.4%	WR
Putnam	90.0%	7.2%	9.2	-12.6	14.0%	4.7%	7.4%	0.5%	N
Randolph	89.7%	-3.7%	48.8	-7.1	9.6%	2.2%	14.4%	1.6%	WT
Richland	88.9%	-9.0%	42.6	18.5	10.5%	3.1%	14.9%	0.6%	WR
Rock Island	86.2%	-0.2%	52.5	2.0	10.7%	4.2%	12.0%	-1.2%	WT
Saline	86.0%	3.6%	41.0	-16.7	10.7%	2.5%	19.2%	0.6%	WT
Sangamon	95.2%	2.1%	50.2	5.6	8.2%	2.2%	11.4%	-1.4%	N
Schuyler	90.2%	-6.9%	43.3	19.0	8.1%	2.8%	12.4%	0.3%	WR
Scott	96.6%	5.3%	59.5	29.2	11.0%	3.6%	10.9%	0.4%	WT
Shelby	95.4%	3.0%	35.5	-3.0	11.6%	3.6%	10.3%	-1.8%	N
St. Clair	84.7%	-5.1%	54.8	-2.7	11.6%	3.1%	15.3%	-0.5%	WR
Stark	85.9%	7.0%	45.7	22.6	10.4%	3.3%	10.8%	0.9%	WT
Stephenson	87.0%	-3.4%	45.3	-9.2	12.2%	4.1%	12.9%	-1.4%	WR
Tazewell	86.3%	-2.3%	43.5	7.8	11.3%	5.4%	7.8%	-0.2%	WR
Union	88.0%	2.0%	51.7	-10.8	12.5%	3.2%	17.6%	-3.3%	WT
Vermilion	81.2%	-0.7%	60.4	-5.9	12.3%	3.4%	14.6%	-4.0%	WR
Wabash	85.3%	-4.0%	29.2	3.7	10.6%	2.8%	13.5%	0.9%	WR
Warren	95.5%	5.9%	33.7	4.0	8.6%	2.8%	12.6%	-0.3%	N
Washington	95.0%	-0.2%	37.0	8.7	8.3%	2.1%	8.5%	0.7%	WT
Wayne	88.6%	-3.2%	56.0	-8.6	10.0%	2.8%	13.7%	-1.0%	WT
White	97.1%	-0.4%	42.9	-12.3	9.2%	1.7%	14.9%	0.8%	WT
Whiteside	87.0%	1.6%	45.0	-6.7	11.4%	3.9%	11.3%	0.1%	WT
Will	92.1%	0.4%	29.5	2.9	10.9%	3.6%	6.5%	0.6%	WT
Williamson	91.7%	-3.1%	56.0	20.5	9.8%	2.7%	18.5%	2.2%	WR
Winnebago	78.1%	-0.3%	58.3	7.5	16.1%	4.4%	13.8%	0.0%	WR
Woodford	86.7%	-6.4%	17.8	0.7	9.2%	4.5%	5.9%	0.0%	WT

County Well-Being Index: Change From Prior Year

County	2009 Report		2010 Report		Code	Change in Points
	Score	List	Score	List		
Adams	2	N	4	WT	d	2
Alexander	5	WT	6	WR	f	1
Bond	2	N	6	WR	e	4
Boone	5	WT	5	WT	g	0
Brown	6	WR	4	WT	b	-2
Bureau	4	WT	2	N	a	-2
Calhoun	4	WT	3	N	a	-1
Carroll	7	WR	3	N	c	-4
Cass	4	WT	4	WT	g	0
Champaign	3	N	3	N	g	0
Christian	6	WR	6	WR	g	0
Clark	2	N	5	WT	d	3
Clay	5	WT	6	WR	f	1
Clinton	3	N	1	N	g	-2
Coles	6	WR	4	WT	b	-2
Cook	5	WT	5	WT	g	0
Crawford	4	WT	4	WT	g	0
Cumberland	5	WT	5	WT	g	0
DeKalb	3	N	3	N	g	0
DeWitt	3	N	4	WT	d	1
Douglas	2	N	3	N	g	1
DuPage	2	N	3	N	g	1
Edgar	7	WR	5	WT	b	-2
Edwards	2	N	3	N	g	1
Effingham	5	WT	2	N	a	-3
Fayette	5	WT	7	WR	f	2
Ford	1	N	3	N	g	2
Franklin	6	WR	6	WR	g	0
Fulton	4	WT	8	WR	f	4
Gallatin	6	WR	3	N	c	-3
Greene	3	N	7	WR	e	4
Grundy	3	N	4	WT	d	1
Hamilton	5	WT	7	WR	f	2
Hancock	4	WT	6	WR	f	2
Hardin	4	WT	6	WR	f	2
Henderson	4	WT	5	WT	g	1
Henry	5	WT	3	N	a	-2
Iroquois	5	WT	2	N	a	-3
Jackson	5	WT	3	N	a	-2
Jasper	4	WT	1	N	a	-3
Jefferson	7	WR	5	WT	b	-2
Jersey	5	WT	3	N	a	-2
Jo Daviess	3	N	3	N	g	0

Change Summary

	Number of Counties
a) From Watch List to not being on a list	16
b) From Warning List to Watch list	12
c) From Warning List to not being on a list	3
d) From not being on a list to being on Watch List	15
e) From not being on a list to being on Warning List	5
f) From Watch to Warning List	15
g) Did not change lists	36
h) Dropped to no points at all	0
Improved Lists	31
Got Worse Lists	35
Stayed on Same List	36
Increased in Points	45
Decreased in Points	37
No Change in Points	20

N=not on list

WT=watch list

WR=warning list

Johnson	5	WT	5	WT	g	0
Kane	4	WT	4	WT	g	0
Kankakee	7	WR	7	WR	g	0
Kendall	3	N	2	N	g	-1
Knox	5	WT	6	WR	f	1
Lake	3	N	5	WT	d	2
LaSalle	4	WT	5	WT	g	1
Lawrence	5	WT	3	N	a	-2
Lee	5	WT	7	WR	f	2
Livingston	3	N	4	WT	d	1
Logan	4	WT	5	WT	g	1
Macon	5	WT	4	WT	g	-1
Macoupin	5	WT	5	WT	g	0
Madison	4	WT	5	WT	g	1
Marion	5	WT	7	WR	f	2
Marshall	2	N	4	WT	d	2
Mason	8	WR	6	WR	g	-2
Massac	6	WR	5	WT	b	-1
McDonough	4	WT	2	N	a	-2
McHenry	1	N	2	N	g	1
McLean	4	WT	2	N	a	-2
Menard	2	N	5	WT	d	3
Mercer	2	N	4	WT	d	2
Monroe	4	WT	3	N	a	-1
Montgomery	5	WT	6	WR	f	1
Morgan	4	WT	3	N	a	-1
Moultrie	2	N	4	WT	d	2
Ogle	5	WT	3	N	a	-2
Peoria	5	WT	6	WR	f	1
Perry	8	WR	5	WT	b	-3
Piatt	3	N	1	N	g	-2
Pike	3	N	6	WR	e	3
Pope	6	WR	4	WT	b	-2
Pulaski	6	WR	6	WR	g	0
Putnam	5	WT	3	N	a	-2
Randolph	6	WR	5	WT	b	-1
Richland	3	N	6	WR	e	3
Rock Island	5	WT	5	WT	g	0
Saline	6	WR	5	WT	b	-1
Sangamon	6	WR	3	N	c	-3
Schuyler	4	WT	6	WR	f	2
Scott	3	N	5	WT	d	2
Shelby	5	WT	2	N	a	-3
St. Clair	6	WR	6	WR	g	0
Stark	3	N	5	WT	d	2
Stephenson	7	WR	6	WR	g	-1
Tazewell	3	N	6	WR	e	3
Union	8	WR	4	WT	b	-4
Vermilion	6	WR	6	WR	g	0

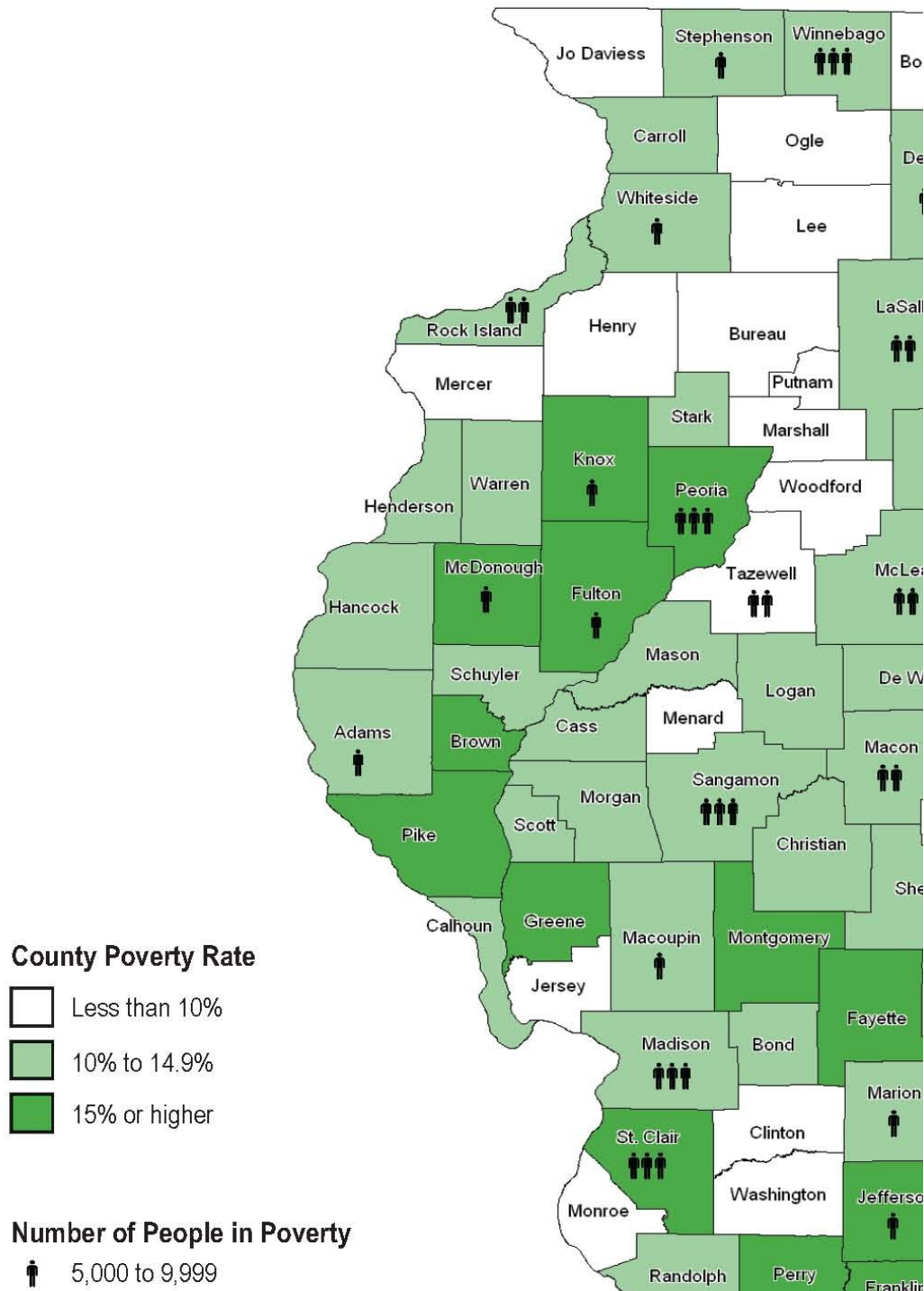
Wabash	4	WT	6	WR
Warren	3	N	3	N
Washington	1	N	4	WT
Wayne	6	WR	4	WT
White	5	WT	5	WT
Whiteside	7	WR	5	WT
Will	2	N	4	WT
Williamson	4	WT	6	WR
Winnebago	6	WR	7	WR
Woodford	2	N	4	WT

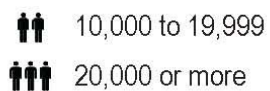
f	2
g	0
d	3
b	-2
g	0
b	-2
d	2
f	2
g	1
d	2

State Poverty Map, All Ages in Povert

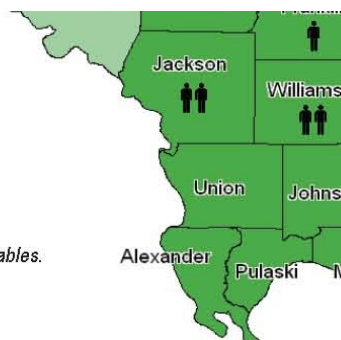
2010 Report on Illinois Poverty

Social IMPACT Research Center, a program of Heartland Alliance

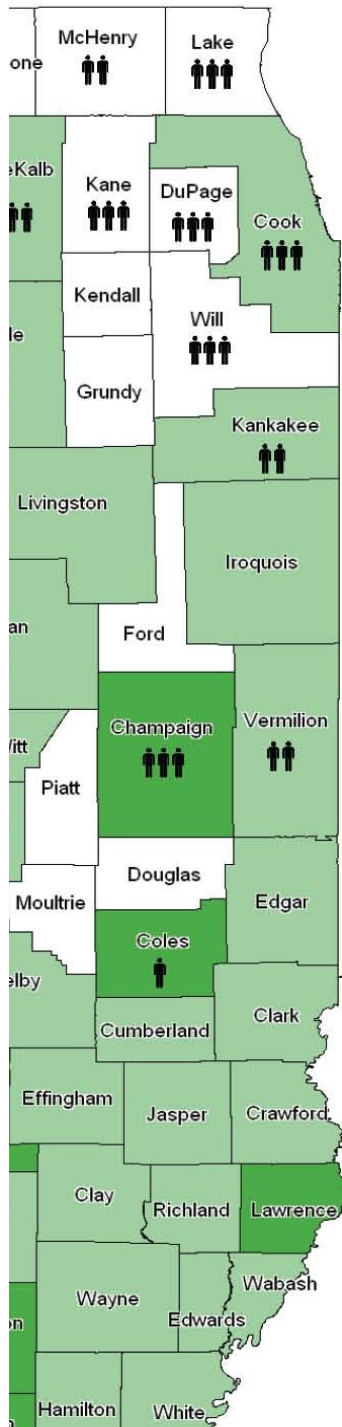




Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2008
*These are the most recent poverty rates available to compare all Illinois counties.
Specific rates for each county can be found in the County Well-Being Index data tables.*



erty, 2008





Poverty & Income - All Counties Data

County	Number of People in Poverty, 2008[9]	Child Poverty Rate, 2008[10]	Point Change in Child Poverty Rate from Previous Year[11]	Bankruptcies per 1,000 People, 2009[12]	Change in Bankruptcies per 1,000 People, 2008 to 2009[13]	Median Household Income, 2008[14]	Self-Sufficiency Wage for a One Parent Family with a Preschooler and Schoolage Child, 2009[15]	Average Personal Debt, Jun 2009[16]	Percent of Consumers with Credit Scores Under 580, Jun 2009[17]
Illinois	1,529,235	16.9%	0.3	5.56	1.3	\$56,230	\$23.22	\$11,338	14.6%
Adams	7,985	17.0%	0.9	3.99	0.3	\$44,555	\$15.63	\$5,835	12.8%
Alexander	2,300	44.6%	1.4	5.16	0.5	\$28,725	\$15.17	\$4,126	31.9%
Bond	2,230	16.1%	1.3	3.67	0.3	\$45,930	\$14.77	\$6,731	12.3%
Boone	4,008	11.3%	-3.6	7.06	2.2	\$62,531	\$16.89	\$12,665	17.0%
Brown	692	14.2%	-1.2	2.88	0.1	\$42,660	\$15.17	\$5,501	10.2%
Bureau	3,407	15.2%	1.2	4.87	1.7	\$46,891	\$15.06	\$6,169	11.6%
Calhoun	542	13.8%	1.1	1.96	0.2	\$44,146	\$15.12	\$6,078	5.3%
Carroll	1,778	18.4%	-0.3	4.10	1.5	\$45,301	\$15.53	\$5,391	10.3%
Cass	1,652	17.8%	1.7	3.91	1.8	\$40,561	\$13.92	\$5,204	9.7%
Champaign	32,595	16.8%	-1.6	3.09	0.4	\$45,840	\$20.46	\$8,865	12.6%
Christian	4,427	19.4%	1.4	6.35	1.1	\$44,711	\$15.57	\$6,504	13.9%
Clark	2,014	18.8%	0.8	6.55	1.3	\$48,357	\$13.27	\$6,381	12.1%
Clay	1,866	18.3%	-0.5	3.78	0.4	\$39,490	\$13.52	\$4,135	9.3%
Clinton	2,693	9.7%	-1.3	2.72	-0.2	\$55,683	\$14.92	\$6,690	9.4%
Coles	9,044	19.8%	3.4	5.70	1.0	\$38,377	\$14.79	\$6,006	14.8%
Cook	767,182	21.5%	-0.1	6.27	1.7	\$54,559	\$25.27	\$12,094	17.2%
Crawford	2,448	19.4%	-1.5	6.20	0.5	\$42,564	\$13.65	\$5,635	12.8%
Cumberland	1,246	17.3%	-0.1	5.54	0.6	\$45,301	\$15.14	\$5,277	11.4%
DeKalb	11,652	10.4%	0.7	4.58	1.2	\$55,266	\$22.25	\$10,612	14.3%
DeWitt	1,643	16.3%	1.1	4.40	0.0	\$47,645	\$15.11	\$7,462	12.9%
Douglas	1,763	13.4%	-0.1	3.76	-0.2	\$45,359	\$15.32	\$7,004	12.2%
DuPage	52,767	7.3%	1.6	4.75	1.5	\$77,040	\$29.31	\$14,774	9.9%
Edgar	2,379	19.4%	1.1	5.48	0.9	\$42,522	\$12.78	\$6,771	17.2%
Edwards	716	15.7%	0.3	3.54	0.0	\$41,275	\$15.30	\$4,976	11.0%
Effingham	3,643	15.1%	2.2	5.21	1.5	\$45,192	\$13.81	\$5,629	10.0%
Fayette	2,966	22.7%	1.7	2.77	0.1	\$39,534	\$13.72	\$5,480	14.9%

County	Number of People in Poverty, 2008[9]	Child Poverty Rate, 2008[10]	Point Change in Child Poverty Rate from Previous Year[11]	Bankruptcies per 1,000 People, 2009[12]	Change in Bankruptcies per 1,000 People, 2008 to 2009[13]	Median Household Income, 2008[14]	Self-Sufficiency Wage for a One Parent Family with a Preschooler and Schoolage Child, 2009[15]	Average Personal Debt, Jun 2009[16]	Percent of Consumers with Credit Scores Under 580, Jun 2009[17]
Ford	1,333	14.8%	2.9	3.35	-0.2	\$51,313	\$13.13	\$6,231	14.4%
Franklin	7,131	29.1%	3	7.55	0.4	\$34,456	\$14.62	\$5,232	19.2%
Fulton	5,134	21.7%	3	4.77	-0.3	\$40,135	\$14.41	\$6,142	14.1%
Gallatin	1,104	27.7%	-1.4	4.03	0.8	\$34,580	\$15.17	\$5,363	14.5%
Greene	2,030	21.6%	2.2	2.42	-1.0	\$38,678	\$13.95	\$6,177	13.2%
Grundy	3,103	8.1%	1	9.11	2.6	\$60,738	\$19.79	\$10,391	9.9%
Hamilton	1,046	22.9%	2.6	3.03	-0.5	\$38,115	\$13.76	\$6,117	16.8%
Hancock	2,067	16.2%	0.5	2.19	-0.7	\$41,730	\$13.51	\$5,729	8.9%
Hardin	861	31.4%	-1.4	3.42	1.4	\$31,547	\$15.17	\$3,272	15.9%
Henderson	873	19.4%	1.5	4.28	1.3	\$43,252	\$14.11	\$5,384	13.7%
Henry	4,849	13.9%	0.6	4.34	0.7	\$48,959	\$15.64	\$7,233	12.2%
Iroquois	3,202	16.9%	-0.3	4.50	0.7	\$46,529	\$13.79	\$6,075	13.6%
Jackson	12,272	28.2%	-1.4	4.10	0.4	\$34,763	\$15.74	\$5,728	16.7%
Jasper	1,051	16.9%	-0.1	3.51	0.4	\$44,445	\$13.50	\$4,662	10.3%
Jefferson	6,434	24.7%	2.6	4.51	0.0	\$38,875	\$15.00	\$6,365	16.8%
Jersey	2,137	13.1%	0	3.58	0.8	\$51,256	\$16.29	\$8,099	12.6%
Jo Daviess	1,862	12.8%	0.8	1.67	0.4	\$51,237	\$14.85	\$7,418	7.0%
Johnson	1,811	19.5%	1.1	4.94	1.3	\$42,382	\$14.24	\$6,201	17.4%
Kane	44,955	12.9%	1.8	5.60	1.9	\$66,834	\$27.14	\$15,625	12.2%
Kankakee	14,764	19.7%	3.2	6.41	1.7	\$49,987	\$19.31	\$8,909	17.4%
Kendall	3,489	5.0%	0.2	8.12	2.1	\$85,630	\$24.47	\$16,620	14.5%
Knox	7,862	22.6%	-3.2	6.02	1.4	\$38,996	\$15.12	\$5,467	13.3%
Lake	53,114	10.6%	2.2	4.99	1.5	\$78,617	\$27.53	\$13,024	10.7%
LaSalle	11,409	15.2%	1.1	6.66	1.6	\$49,617	\$15.59	\$6,541	13.4%
Lawrence	2,455	23.1%	1.9	4.63	1.3	\$38,999	\$12.98	\$4,802	17.1%
Lee	3,251	12.7%	0.2	4.42	0.0	\$50,391	\$14.91	\$7,076	12.5%
Livingston	3,980	13.5%	-0.9	5.47	1.6	\$50,972	\$21.44	\$4,771	12.5%
Logan	3,155	15.3%	0.5	6.18	1.2	\$52,525	\$17.86	\$6,564	16.7%
Macon	14,164	22.1%	-2.1	5.38	0.5	\$45,664	\$16.30	\$6,613	17.0%
Macoupin	5,870	18.9%	1.1	3.51	0.5	\$45,009	\$16.19	\$7,519	13.4%

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Madison	32,953	17.8%	2.4	5.77	1.0	\$51,207	\$19.79	\$8,510	14.1%
Marion	5,601	23.5%	-1.4	4.56	0.1	\$41,759	\$14.23	\$5,731	17.9%
Marshall	1,085	13.5%	1.1	4.58	-0.7	\$50,701	\$15.53	\$6,199	9.7%
Mason	2,003	21.7%	2.3	6.30	0.9	\$42,022	\$14.05	\$6,211	15.8%
Massac	2,297	22.9%	1	4.25	0.4	\$38,735	\$14.41	\$4,837	17.6%
McDonough	5,521	21.3%	-0.5	3.39	1.4	\$39,874	\$14.95	\$5,192	12.0%
McHenry	16,437	6.4%	0.1	5.64	1.9	\$79,656	\$26.88	\$14,540	10.6%
McLean	17,484	10.2%	-1.5	4.63	0.9	\$58,474	\$21.02	\$9,318	12.6%
Menard	1,112	14.7%	1.5	5.38	1.5	\$57,884	\$16.27	\$7,052	9.6%
Mercer	1,521	12.1%	0.1	4.30	0.8	\$51,437	\$14.43	\$7,387	12.2%
Monroe	1,410	5.0%	0.1	4.10	0.8	\$70,904	\$20.05	\$9,670	9.1%
Montgomery	4,551	23.7%	4	4.77	0.8	\$41,358	\$13.86	\$6,674	13.2%
Morgan	4,458	18.8%	-1	4.45	1.5	\$45,944	\$15.74	\$6,952	16.0%
Moultrie	1,379	14.3%	0.4	4.03	-0.5	\$48,447	\$15.61	\$6,518	9.5%
Ogle	4,652	11.5%	0.9	4.93	0.8	\$56,452	\$18.39	\$9,394	11.5%
Peoria	26,464	21.8%	2.7	6.26	0.5	\$49,634	\$20.61	\$8,447	15.1%
Perry	3,245	20.7%	0.7	5.97	1.2	\$41,224	\$14.66	\$4,826	14.1%
Piatt	1,049	8.3%	-0.5	3.94	1.0	\$59,515	\$17.40	\$8,320	8.5%
Pike	2,470	20.5%	0.3	3.51	0.6	\$40,205	\$15.13	\$5,294	12.8%
Pope	777	29.5%	-0.6	4.16	2.9	\$38,071	\$15.17	\$4,370	14.6%
Pulaski	1,620	36.6%	-0.6	5.35	-4.6	\$31,261	\$15.17	\$4,423	25.8%
Putnam	443	12.5%	1.1	5.33	1.5	\$57,786	\$15.36	\$5,811	9.5%
Randolph	4,163	18.7%	0.2	4.68	0.9	\$45,276	\$16.66	\$6,030	13.5%
Richland	2,274	20.6%	1.6	4.51	1.4	\$39,267	\$13.71	\$5,028	16.6%
Rock Island	17,017	19.5%	-0.6	4.14	0.5	\$45,606	\$16.29	\$7,282	13.3%
Saline	4,740	30.3%	2.2	5.60	0.8	\$33,812	\$14.47	\$5,284	17.1%
Sangamon	21,830	15.9%	-2.3	4.28	0.5	\$53,408	\$18.88	\$8,204	12.0%
Schuyler	844	17.5%	0.5	4.78	0.9	\$43,053	\$14.19	\$6,275	13.0%
Scott	558	13.5%	-1.7	4.44	1.9	\$45,456	\$15.14	\$6,133	15.8%
Shelby	2,201	14.8%	0.1	3.04	0.5	\$46,378	\$15.30	\$5,739	12.5%

County	Number of People in Poverty, 2008[9]	Child Poverty Rate, 2008[10]	Point Change in Child Poverty Rate from Previous Year[11]	Bankruptcies per 1,000 People, 2009[12]	Change in Bankruptcies per 1,000 People, 2008 to 2009[13]	Median Household Income, 2008[14]	Self-Sufficiency Wage for a One Parent Family with a Preschooler and Schoolage Child, 2009[15]	Average Personal Debt, Jun 2009[16]	Percent of Consumers with Credit Scores Under 580, Jun 2009[17]
St. Clair	39,322	24.4%	-1.5	6.10	0.5	\$47,876	\$20.17	\$8,799	20.1%
Stark	651	15.9%	1.1	3.93	0.7	\$45,357	\$15.39	\$5,133	9.1%
Stephenson	5,863	19.2%	-3.3	5.41	0.8	\$43,247	\$14.33	\$5,919	11.0%
Tazewell	10,069	11.1%	-0.3	6.93	1.3	\$55,964	\$19.64	\$8,490	11.2%
Union	3,143	24.4%	0.8	4.83	0.0	\$39,090	\$13.90	\$5,730	15.6%
Vermilion	11,279	22.9%	-5.4	5.44	0.6	\$41,292	\$14.68	\$5,912	18.1%
Wabash	1,606	18.8%	-0.9	1.66	-1.9	\$43,642	\$13.95	\$5,137	14.7%
Warren	2,017	17.6%	0.5	5.59	1.8	\$43,558	\$13.07	\$6,511	12.9%
Washington	1,226	11.3%	1.1	3.12	-0.5	\$52,103	\$15.14	\$5,402	15.8%
Wayne	2,236	20.4%	1.2	3.40	1.1	\$38,114	\$13.01	\$4,913	11.3%
White	2,126	21.6%	1.3	3.89	1.2	\$40,118	\$13.17	\$5,211	15.6%
Whiteside	6,571	16.6%	0.7	4.78	1.4	\$47,045	\$15.63	\$6,393	12.9%
Will	43,879	8.5%	1.3	7.08	1.9	\$76,561	\$25.95	\$13,233	14.5%
Williamson	11,642	24.4%	1.4	6.77	0.1	\$38,721	\$15.64	\$7,086	16.5%
Winnebago	40,840	19.9%	-1.3	7.25	1.5	\$47,646	\$20.29	\$8,675	14.5%
Woodford	2,203	8.0%	0.3	3.92	0.5	\$64,944	\$19.54	\$8,946	7.7%

Employment - All Counties Data

County	Unemployment Rate, Mar 2010[18]	Rank by Unemployment Rate, Mar 2010, 1=worst[19]	Number of Unemployed Individuals, Mar 2010[20]	Percent Change in Number of Unemployed Individuals, Mar 2009 to Mar 2010[21]	Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2009[22]	Percent Change in Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2006 to 2009[23]	Net Job Flow, 1st Qtr 2008 to 1st Qtr 2009[24]
Illinois	11.7%	n/a	777,768	23.8%	1,221,195	82.2%	(130,038)
Adams	9.0%	98	3,441	36.1%	5,632	52.0%	113
Alexander	12.5%	37	393	15.2%	427	-14.6%	(41)
Bond	12.4%	40	1,095	10.3%	2,508	82.7%	340
Boone	19.9%	1	5,382	30.9%	10,094	202.7%	(1,797)
Brown	6.3%	102	217	51.7%	247	-1.2%	28
Bureau	14.3%	16	2,802	38.6%	4,744	80.4%	58
Calhoun	13.8%	22	362	47.2%	454	14.9%	(6)
Carroll	14.9%	13	1,221	33.9%	2,183	64.8%	(104)
Cass	9.0%	98	710	47.0%	1,051	25.3%	125
Champaign	9.3%	94	9,988	31.9%	13,608	52.6%	(1,153)
Christian	11.6%	56	2,071	27.5%	3,864	81.8%	215
Clark	15.8%	6	1,276	24.7%	2,583	133.8%	(500)
Clay	15.4%	9	980	14.6%	3,409	204.1%	(459)
Clinton	10.7%	80	2,049	19.8%	5,031	54.6%	91
Coles	11.2%	68	3,140	40.5%	5,594	107.3%	(754)
Cook	11.3%	65	296,040	19.2%	385,959	69.5%	(78,924)
Crawford	10.9%	76	1,096	26.6%	3,576	6.7%	608
Cumberland	13.5%	26	782	43.2%	2,262	138.9%	13
DeKalb	10.8%	78	6,471	14.1%	11,495	125.9%	(294)
DeWitt	10.8%	78	946	27.7%	1,599	67.1%	(69)
Douglas	11.2%	68	1,118	25.6%	1,511	64.1%	(260)
DuPage	9.2%	97	48,373	19.7%	62,486	108.9%	(17,209)
Edgar	12.4%	40	1,311	31.4%	2,437	71.0%	(486)

County	Unemployment Rate, Mar 2010[18]	Rank by Unemployment Rate, Mar 2010, 1=worst[19]	Number of Unemployed Individuals, Mar 2010[20]	Percent Change in Number of Unemployed Individuals, Mar 2009 to Mar 2010[21]	Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2009[22]	Percent Change in Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2006 to 2009[23]	Net Job Flow, 1st Qtr 2008 to 1st Qtr 2009[24]
Edwards	11.8%	51	361	25.3%	552	69.3%	(202)
Effingham	10.3%	85	1,880	38.6%	4,311	78.4%	(287)
Fayette	14.0%	19	1,477	39.5%	3,321	54.1%	66
Ford	11.4%	59	841	19.8%	1,280	39.9%	36
Franklin	15.5%	7	2,814	38.2%	5,557	55.0%	(283)
Fulton	14.0%	19	2,671	44.5%	7,168	178.5%	305
Gallatin	11.3%	65	307	30.6%	320	20.8%	20
Greene	11.4%	59	776	44.5%	1,035	30.8%	13
Grundy	14.8%	14	4,017	22.6%	7,522	76.9%	59
Hamilton	12.1%	46	507	39.3%	1,611	161.5%	71
Hancock	14.3%	16	1,381	37.0%	1,523	-23.4%	(371)
Hardin	12.8%	34	233	52.3%	352	23.9%	56
Henderson	13.2%	29	533	28.7%	282	13.7%	27
Henry	12.1%	46	3,309	30.1%	4,872	71.4%	(593)
Iroquois	12.9%	32	2,178	30.2%	2,554	58.2%	171
Jackson	8.4%	101	2,782	33.6%	3,785	22.4%	504
Jasper	10.9%	76	547	22.1%	1,234	52.7%	30
Jefferson	11.2%	68	2,308	31.4%	7,386	185.1%	(933)
Jersey	11.4%	59	1,343	13.0%	1,982	53.8%	194
Jo Daviess	11.8%	51	1,564	28.6%	2,218	118.1%	(312)
Johnson	12.3%	43	650	35.7%	996	33.9%	89
Kane	12.2%	45	33,194	19.3%	47,968	102.8%	(14,783)
Kankakee	15.2%	11	8,833	33.2%	12,485	54.6%	(108)
Kendall	11.5%	57	6,928	22.1%	11,789	179.0%	160
Knox	11.4%	59	2,945	24.2%	5,653	62.0%	353
Lake	13.0%	30	47,112	32.9%	50,659	80.8%	(625)
LaSalle	16.1%	5	9,674	32.4%	17,785	71.1%	(961)
Lawrence	10.7%	80	884	11.8%	1,166	32.5%	(272)

County	Unemployment Rate, Mar 2010[18]	Rank by Unemployment Rate, Mar 2010, 1=worst[19]	Number of Unemployed Individuals, Mar 2010[20]	Percent Change in Number of Unemployed Individuals, Mar 2009 to Mar 2010[21]	Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2009[22]	Percent Change in Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2006 to 2009[23]	Net Job Flow, 1st Qtr 2008 to 1st Qtr 2009[24]
Lee	13.4%	27	2,478	29.5%	4,628	96.0%	(11)
Livingston	12.9%	32	2,457	16.0%	5,410	149.2%	(404)
Logan	11.0%	73	1,510	29.2%	2,436	56.2%	63
Macon	13.8%	22	7,558	41.6%	15,944	120.8%	(199)
Macoupin	13.3%	28	3,291	29.3%	5,154	59.8%	(390)
Madison	11.9%	50	16,633	14.5%	24,019	64.8%	289
Marion	13.8%	22	2,507	17.9%	6,602	104.3%	336
Marshall	11.8%	51	842	25.5%	2,510	251.5%	(91)
Mason	16.5%	4	1,277	55.0%	2,471	121.0%	163
Massac	10.1%	87	738	14.2%	704	11.7%	(175)
McDonough	9.3%	94	1,646	32.1%	3,421	144.7%	200
McHenry	11.3%	65	20,547	18.5%	30,394	110.7%	(2,014)
McLean	8.6%	100	7,863	33.0%	14,161	79.9%	433
Menard	9.9%	90	695	42.7%	968	45.3%	51
Mercer	15.4%	9	1,403	36.6%	1,584	32.8%	66
Monroe	9.7%	91	1,799	20.6%	2,221	45.0%	(106)
Montgomery	15.1%	12	2,058	38.8%	3,592	45.3%	67
Morgan	11.0%	73	1,978	50.3%	2,759	24.3%	(230)
Moultrie	10.6%	82	823	38.3%	1,677	186.2%	(104)
Ogle	16.7%	3	4,657	35.9%	8,928	111.1%	(527)
Peoria	12.7%	35	12,381	30.4%	37,011	251.6%	(2,100)
Perry	14.2%	18	1,343	26.8%	3,100	18.5%	(119)
Piatt	10.5%	83	971	53.6%	1,485	84.9%	214
Pike	11.4%	59	967	49.5%	1,221	46.4%	106
Pope	11.5%	57	216	25.6%	332	1.2%	(29)
Pulaski	12.1%	46	357	21.8%	442	26.3%	160
Putnam	15.5%	7	509	13.6%	1,063	90.2%	24
Randolph	10.3%	85	1,594	17.2%	2,993	16.7%	106

County	Unemployment Rate, Mar 2010[18]	Rank by Unemployment Rate, Mar 2010, 1=worst[19]	Number of Unemployed Individuals, Mar 2010[20]	Percent Change in Number of Unemployed Individuals, Mar 2009 to Mar 2010[21]	Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2009[22]	Percent Change in Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2006 to 2009[23]	Net Job Flow, 1st Qtr 2008 to 1st Qtr 2009[24]
Richland	11.8%	51	840	19.5%	1,594	70.1%	(13)
Rock Island	11.8%	51	9,289	40.3%	11,926	54.9%	(865)
Saline	11.2%	68	1,443	33.0%	2,221	26.7%	219
Sangamon	9.3%	94	10,104	37.8%	15,205	25.0%	(1,113)
Schuyler	9.4%	92	386	33.6%	650	29.2%	119
Scott	12.5%	37	350	60.6%	513	21.3%	100
Shelby	12.4%	40	1,370	37.4%	3,239	132.9%	171
St. Clair	13.0%	30	16,328	23.1%	20,508	40.5%	1,648
Stark	12.6%	36	370	22.1%	902	198.7%	70
Stephenson	13.9%	21	3,497	30.2%	7,659	112.9%	(142)
Tazewell	12.3%	43	9,025	35.5%	31,229	295.4%	(917)
Union	14.7%	15	1,196	28.6%	2,022	42.3%	(9)
Vermilion	13.7%	25	5,171	25.6%	8,246	28.3%	265
Wabash	11.0%	73	657	4.3%	725	55.9%	109
Warren	10.1%	87	942	49.5%	1,245	44.8%	130
Washington	9.4%	92	770	23.8%	2,394	65.4%	(164)
Wayne	11.4%	59	933	10.2%	2,592	183.9%	(85)
White	10.4%	84	788	23.9%	1,150	71.4%	55
Whiteside	12.5%	37	3,827	24.0%	7,712	82.2%	(555)
Will	12.0%	49	44,334	23.8%	65,919	99.4%	(424)
Williamson	11.2%	68	3,892	26.0%	6,098	12.7%	(244)
Winnebago	17.5%	2	25,691	29.9%	52,263	175.1%	(6,277)
Woodford	10.1%	87	2,156	51.2%	6,708	303.6%	146

Housing - All Counties Data

County	Renters as a Percent of Total Households, 2000[25]	Fair Market Rent (FMR) for 2BR, 2010[26]	Estimate of Mean Renter Hourly Wage, 2010[27]	Monthly Rent Affordable at Mean Renter Wage, 2010[28]	Wage Needed to Afford 2BR FMR, 2010[29]	2BR Housing Wage as a Percent of IL Minimum Wage, 2010[30]	Work Hours per Week at IL Minimum Wage to Afford 2BR FMR, 2010[31]
Illinois	33%	\$907	\$15.05	\$782	\$17.44	218%	87
Adams	26%	\$563	\$10.21	\$531	\$10.83	135%	54
Alexander	28%	\$577	\$7.09	\$369	\$11.10	139%	55
Bond	20%	\$563	\$8.08	\$420	\$10.83	135%	54
Boone	21%	\$710	\$12.76	\$664	\$13.65	171%	68
Brown	26%	\$563	\$9.55	\$497	\$10.83	135%	54
Bureau	24%	\$611	\$11.49	\$597	\$11.75	147%	59
Calhoun	19%	\$771	\$7.23	\$376	\$14.83	185%	74
Carroll	23%	\$609	\$9.96	\$518	\$11.71	146%	59
Cass	25%	\$563	\$10.64	\$553	\$10.83	135%	54
Champaign	44%	\$705	\$9.51	\$494	\$13.56	169%	68
Christian	24%	\$563	\$8.93	\$464	\$10.83	135%	54
Clark	22%	\$563	\$9.64	\$501	\$10.83	135%	54
Clay	20%	\$563	\$9.23	\$480	\$10.83	135%	54
Clinton	20%	\$771	\$8.47	\$441	\$14.83	185%	74
Coles	38%	\$599	\$7.45	\$387	\$11.52	144%	58
Cook	42%	\$1,015	\$18.32	\$952	\$19.52	244%	98
Crawford	20%	\$563	\$13.62	\$708	\$10.83	135%	54
Cumberland	18%	\$586	\$8.02	\$417	\$11.27	141%	56
DeKalb	40%	\$858	\$9.51	\$495	\$16.50	206%	83
DeWitt	25%	\$566	\$12.72	\$662	\$10.88	136%	54
Douglas	23%	\$586	\$10.33	\$537	\$11.27	141%	56
DuPage	24%	\$1,015	\$16.61	\$864	\$19.52	244%	98
Edgar	25%	\$563	\$9.64	\$501	\$10.83	135%	54

County	Renters as a Percent of Total Households, 2000[25]	Fair Market Rent (FMR) for 2BR, 2010[26]	Estimate of Mean Renter Hourly Wage, 2010[27]	Monthly Rent Affordable at Mean Renter Wage, 2010[28]	Wage Needed to Afford 2BR FMR, 2010[29]	2BR Housing Wage as a Percent of IL Minimum Wage, 2010[30]	Work Hours per Week at IL Minimum Wage to Afford 2BR FMR, 2010[31]
Edwards	19%	\$563	\$9.59	\$499	\$10.83	135%	54
Effingham	24%	\$597	\$9.91	\$515	\$11.48	144%	57
Fayette	20%	\$563	\$8.26	\$429	\$10.83	135%	54
Ford	24%	\$705	\$10.93	\$568	\$13.56	169%	68
Franklin	22%	\$563	\$7.71	\$401	\$10.83	135%	54
Fulton	24%	\$563	\$7.76	\$403	\$10.83	135%	54
Gallatin	19%	\$563	\$7.33	\$381	\$10.83	135%	54
Greene	24%	\$566	\$8.88	\$462	\$10.88	136%	54
Grundy	28%	\$894	\$14.86	\$773	\$17.19	215%	86
Hamilton	18%	\$563	\$6.78	\$353	\$10.83	135%	54
Hancock	20%	\$563	\$9.91	\$515	\$10.83	135%	54
Hardin	20%	\$563	\$7.64	\$397	\$10.83	135%	54
Henderson	21%	\$563	\$8.31	\$432	\$10.83	135%	54
Henry	21%	\$650	\$9.20	\$478	\$12.50	156%	63
Iroquois	24%	\$563	\$9.92	\$516	\$10.83	135%	54
Jackson	47%	\$586	\$7.16	\$373	\$11.27	141%	56
Jasper	17%	\$563	\$9.43	\$491	\$10.83	135%	54
Jefferson	26%	\$588	\$9.71	\$505	\$11.31	141%	57
Jersey	22%	\$771	\$7.40	\$385	\$14.83	185%	74
Jo Daviess	23%	\$563	\$8.21	\$427	\$10.83	135%	54
Johnson	15%	\$563	\$6.20	\$322	\$10.83	135%	54
Kane	24%	\$1,015	\$11.19	\$582	\$19.52	244%	98
Kankakee	31%	\$747	\$10.44	\$543	\$14.37	180%	72
Kendall	16%	\$985	\$11.49	\$598	\$18.94	237%	95
Knox	28%	\$597	\$8.26	\$430	\$11.48	144%	57
Lake	22%	\$1,015	\$15.03	\$782	\$19.52	244%	98
LaSalle	25%	\$661	\$10.75	\$559	\$12.71	159%	64

County	Renters as a Percent of Total Households, 2000[25]	Fair Market Rent (FMR) for 2BR, 2010[26]	Estimate of Mean Renter Hourly Wage, 2010[27]	Monthly Rent Affordable at Mean Renter Wage, 2010[28]	Wage Needed to Afford 2BR FMR, 2010[29]	2BR Housing Wage as a Percent of IL Minimum Wage, 2010[30]	Work Hours per Week at IL Minimum Wage to Afford 2BR FMR, 2010[31]
Lawrence	23%	\$563	\$10.32	\$537	\$10.83	135%	54
Lee	26%	\$598	\$10.78	\$560	\$11.50	144%	58
Livingston	26%	\$645	\$11.31	\$588	\$12.40	155%	62
Logan	29%	\$579	\$9.98	\$519	\$11.13	139%	56
Macon	28%	\$615	\$11.68	\$607	\$11.83	148%	59
Macoupin	21%	\$619	\$9.47	\$493	\$11.90	149%	60
Madison	26%	\$771	\$10.42	\$542	\$14.83	185%	74
Marion	23%	\$563	\$7.64	\$397	\$10.83	135%	54
Marshall	20%	\$692	\$9.41	\$489	\$13.31	166%	67
Mason	23%	\$563	\$9.15	\$476	\$10.83	135%	54
Massac	21%	\$563	\$11.25	\$585	\$10.83	135%	54
McDonough	37%	\$563	\$6.22	\$323	\$10.83	135%	54
McHenry	17%	\$1,015	\$10.88	\$566	\$19.52	244%	98
McLean	34%	\$718	\$12.57	\$654	\$13.81	173%	69
Menard	21%	\$664	\$6.56	\$341	\$12.77	160%	64
Mercer	20%	\$650	\$9.07	\$472	\$12.50	156%	63
Monroe	20%	\$771	\$9.25	\$481	\$14.83	185%	74
Montgomery	22%	\$563	\$9.51	\$495	\$10.83	135%	54
Morgan	30%	\$608	\$9.06	\$471	\$11.69	146%	58
Moultrie	22%	\$578	\$10.68	\$556	\$11.12	139%	56
Ogle	26%	\$670	\$12.59	\$654	\$12.88	161%	64
Peoria	32%	\$692	\$11.84	\$616	\$13.31	166%	67
Perry	21%	\$563	\$7.96	\$414	\$10.83	135%	54
Piatt	20%	\$705	\$10.15	\$528	\$13.56	169%	68
Pike	23%	\$563	\$8.13	\$423	\$10.83	135%	54
Pope	18%	\$563	\$5.56	\$289	\$10.83	135%	54
Pulaski	24%	\$563	\$9.11	\$474	\$10.83	135%	54

County	Renters as a Percent of Total Households, 2000[25]	Fair Market Rent (FMR) for 2BR, 2010[26]	Estimate of Mean Renter Hourly Wage, 2010[27]	Monthly Rent Affordable at Mean Renter Wage, 2010[28]	Wage Needed to Afford 2BR FMR, 2010[29]	2BR Housing Wage as a Percent of IL Minimum Wage, 2010[30]	Work Hours per Week at IL Minimum Wage to Afford 2BR FMR, 2010[31]
Putnam	18%	\$586	\$17.44	\$907	\$11.27	141%	56
Randolph	21%	\$563	\$9.77	\$508	\$10.83	135%	54
Richland	24%	\$563	\$8.24	\$428	\$10.83	135%	54
Rock Island	30%	\$650	\$13.07	\$679	\$12.50	156%	63
Saline	24%	\$563	\$9.54	\$496	\$10.83	135%	54
Sangamon	30%	\$664	\$11.11	\$578	\$12.77	160%	64
Schuyler	21%	\$563	\$14.80	\$770	\$10.83	135%	54
Scott	22%	\$566	\$11.48	\$597	\$10.88	136%	54
Shelby	19%	\$563	\$8.51	\$443	\$10.83	135%	54
St. Clair	33%	\$771	\$10.92	\$568	\$14.83	185%	74
Stark	23%	\$692	\$10.36	\$539	\$13.31	166%	67
Stephenson	25%	\$651	\$11.19	\$582	\$12.52	156%	63
Tazewell	24%	\$692	\$14.75	\$767	\$13.31	166%	67
Union	25%	\$563	\$6.67	\$347	\$10.83	135%	54
Vermilion	28%	\$599	\$10.41	\$541	\$11.52	144%	58
Wabash	25%	\$563	\$7.08	\$368	\$10.83	135%	54
Warren	26%	\$563	\$10.09	\$525	\$10.83	135%	54
Washington	19%	\$563	\$11.33	\$589	\$10.83	135%	54
Wayne	20%	\$563	\$8.80	\$458	\$10.83	135%	54
White	22%	\$563	\$9.94	\$517	\$10.83	135%	54
Whiteside	26%	\$625	\$9.21	\$479	\$12.02	150%	60
Will	17%	\$1,015	\$10.12	\$526	\$19.52	244%	98
Williamson	26%	\$563	\$8.66	\$450	\$10.83	135%	54
Winnebago	30%	\$710	\$11.32	\$589	\$13.65	171%	68
Woodford	17%	\$692	\$10.04	\$522	\$13.31	166%	67

Health & Education - All Counties Data

County	High School Grad Rate for Low-Income Students, 2008-2009[32]	Point Change in Grad Rate for Low-Income Students from Previous Year[33]	Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, 2009-2010[34]	Point Change in Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, 2000-2001 to 2009-2010[35]	Funded Head Start Enrollment, 2009[36]	Health Uninsured Rate Non-Seniors, 2006[37]	Percentage of Babies Born Low Birth Weight, 2007[38]
Illinois	76.6%	-1.6%	51.5%	10.0%	36,347	16.0%	8.5%
Adams	83.5%	-8.2%	45.7%	10.5%	360	13.2%	7.9%
Alexander	98.1%	17.5%	78.1%	-0.4%	87	9.2%	14.7%
Bond	92.1%	6.9%	41.4%	12.5%	34	12.2%	4.9%
Boone	52.1%	-35.8%	45.5%	26.9%	34	17.6%	7.3%
Brown	80.0%	-20.0%	45.8%	21.3%	10	11.3%	8.3%
Bureau	85.2%	6.3%	40.9%	17.0%	17	15.1%	5.8%
Calhoun	87.0%	8.4%	42.2%	19.2%	18	20.1%	6.1%
Carroll	90.2%	2.7%	42.5%	15.0%	34	15.3%	14.1%
Cass	52.3%	-46.2%	59.2%	19.9%	64	20.1%	4.1%
Champaign	90.5%	11.7%	48.3%	16.9%	435	20.3%	9.4%
Christian	77.1%	-3.0%	45.8%	16.0%	84	10.8%	8.3%
Clark	92.7%	-2.8%	40.4%	14.8%	49	12.7%	8.3%
Clay	67.9%	-19.4%	48.7%	15.9%	40	14.0%	7.6%
Clinton	100.0%	12.8%	26.4%	7.2%	34	14.4%	5.3%
Coles	78.0%	2.8%	43.1%	15.0%	113	17.0%	7.7%
Cook	73.8%	-3.7%	69.4%	8.7%	20,326	18.7%	9.2%
Crawford	76.0%	-16.2%	43.9%	14.4%	44	12.6%	8.9%
Cumberland	83.3%	-12.5%	38.3%	15.9%	42	16.6%	9.4%
DeKalb	88.4%	16.4%	31.1%	18.8%	118	19.3%	6.0%
DeWitt	65.2%	-0.7%	40.0%	17.3%	30	12.0%	8.5%
Douglas	80.0%	-2.5%	32.4%	15.0%	34	16.1%	5.0%
DuPage	92.7%	4.8%	25.7%	13.8%	444	12.4%	7.5%

County	High School Grad Rate for Low-Income Students, 2008-2009[32]	Point Change in Grad Rate for Low-Income Students from Previous Year[33]	Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, 2009-2010[34]	Point Change in Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, 2000-2001 to 2009-2010[35]	Funded Head Start Enrollment, 2009[36]	Health Uninsured Rate Non-Seniors, 2006[37]	Percentage of Babies Born Low Birth Weight, 2007[38]
Edgar	91.4%	4.6%	42.4%	12.2%	63	12.4%	6.8%
Edwards	100.0%	38.9%	35.6%	6.9%	33	16.6%	7.8%
Effingham	79.2%	6.9%	32.8%	10.7%	123	13.7%	7.2%
Fayette	90.1%	-7.1%	52.3%	18.2%	32	12.8%	7.5%
Ford	71.4%	-17.5%	35.6%	16.2%	32	13.4%	8.6%
Franklin	77.8%	-11.2%	55.8%	15.8%	153	16.9%	10.0%
Fulton	68.9%	-9.3%	44.3%	7.5%	133	13.0%	7.8%
Gallatin	53.8%	-25.1%	50.4%	7.0%	41	16.8%	6.8%
Greene	72.1%	10.9%	43.5%	8.3%	98	14.4%	9.5%
Grundy	82.1%	13.1%	26.0%	13.9%	34	11.9%	6.3%
Hamilton	73.5%	-11.7%	44.4%	11.9%	36	15.9%	13.9%
Hancock	92.7%	18.0%	45.6%	15.5%	27	14.0%	9.3%
Hardin	91.3%	28.3%	57.9%	8.5%	20	16.6%	3.9%
Henderson	75.0%	-17.6%	51.3%	16.8%	20	18.6%	7.8%
Henry	86.2%	11.2%	38.5%	15.0%	129	13.8%	7.8%
Iroquois	88.9%	16.4%	44.2%	14.3%	54	16.2%	7.1%
Jackson	91.2%	17.1%	56.4%	14.0%	222	24.5%	7.6%
Jasper	100.0%	9.7%	40.7%	11.0%	34	15.4%	8.7%
Jefferson	90.8%	26.5%	54.6%	17.7%	233	13.3%	10.3%
Jersey	51.0%	-49.0%	36.5%	13.4%	0	13.1%	4.3%
Jo Daviess	84.3%	0.6%	33.4%	14.7%	20	16.6%	7.0%
Johnson	100.0%	0.0%	52.5%	17.7%	66	16.0%	5.6%
Kane	81.8%	-4.3%	44.5%	16.9%	668	16.1%	7.2%
Kankakee	73.0%	5.0%	50.2%	12.3%	400	12.5%	8.4%
Kendall	86.8%	2.2%	27.2%	20.7%	34	12.4%	6.7%
Knox	68.1%	-6.3%	51.6%	18.0%	253	12.1%	9.8%
Lake	81.9%	7.6%	38.8%	15.1%	698	15.5%	7.8%

County	High School Grad Rate for Low-Income Students, 2008-2009[32]	Point Change in Grad Rate for Low-Income Students from Previous Year[33]	Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, 2009-2010[34]	Point Change in Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, 2000-2001 to 2009-2010[35]	Funded Head Start Enrollment, 2009[36]	Health Uninsured Rate Non-Seniors, 2006[37]	Percentage of Babies Born Low Birth Weight, 2007[38]
LaSalle	78.5%	-2.5%	41.8%	16.9%	300	14.6%	7.4%
Lawrence	89.4%	7.8%	49.7%	12.1%	68	14.3%	7.7%
Lee	69.8%	-26.5%	38.6%	17.4%	62	12.6%	5.9%
Livingston	88.0%	9.0%	37.6%	14.1%	54	11.7%	8.5%
Logan	72.3%	1.9%	39.6%	16.1%	96	11.0%	10.7%
Macon	82.7%	3.5%	49.3%	11.9%	378	11.2%	10.2%
Macoupin	93.3%	5.7%	39.2%	15.8%	113	14.4%	7.9%
Madison	84.8%	1.4%	41.2%	11.4%	730	15.7%	8.2%
Marion	72.8%	-0.5%	58.7%	21.3%	227	12.0%	9.5%
Marshall	84.6%	11.3%	40.7%	16.9%	17	12.4%	10.7%
Mason	72.0%	2.7%	48.0%	16.5%	54	11.7%	15.0%
Massac	98.4%	1.3%	53.1%	14.4%	155	11.1%	9.5%
McDonough	54.8%	-21.0%	44.9%	12.1%	64	21.8%	7.5%
McHenry	79.8%	2.2%	20.4%	11.9%	251	13.1%	6.8%
McLean	67.8%	-17.4%	30.6%	8.5%	278	13.7%	8.6%
Menard	53.3%	-46.7%	28.2%	7.7%	12	13.4%	5.8%
Mercer	82.8%	-2.9%	31.5%	7.9%	40	13.8%	5.3%
Monroe	73.1%	4.3%	14.0%	7.7%	20	12.1%	4.2%
Montgomery	89.2%	16.5%	44.1%	14.3%	90	12.7%	6.5%
Morgan	75.9%	-10.3%	47.7%	16.5%	113	11.4%	10.3%
Moultrie	93.9%	29.4%	41.0%	21.6%	34	12.4%	9.2%
Ogle	76.5%	-9.8%	29.6%	15.6%	69	15.2%	7.1%
Peoria	87.4%	21.3%	48.2%	10.0%	670	11.5%	8.5%
Perry	76.9%	6.5%	45.0%	16.7%	110	11.6%	11.6%
Piatt	100.0%	13.5%	25.5%	8.0%	13	13.6%	8.6%
Pike	86.2%	-11.8%	46.9%	15.0%	64	15.7%	9.0%
Pope	100.0%	23.5%	51.6%	17.6%	18	17.0%	10.3%

County	High School Grad Rate for Low-Income Students, 2008-2009[32]	Point Change in Grad Rate for Low-Income Students from Previous Year[33]	Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, 2009-2010[34]	Point Change in Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, 2000-2001 to 2009-2010[35]	Funded Head Start Enrollment, 2009[36]	Health Uninsured Rate Non-Seniors, 2006[37]	Percentage of Babies Born Low Birth Weight, 2007[38]
Pulaski	89.7%	7.7%	81.1%	-3.0%	85	13.4%	10.0%
Putnam	100.0%	50.0%	35.9%	12.4%	17	15.3%	16.4%
Randolph	89.6%	6.0%	38.2%	11.2%	178	11.6%	8.8%
Richland	90.5%	-4.2%	47.1%	11.1%	68	14.0%	5.2%
Rock Island	83.7%	8.0%	49.0%	13.7%	508	14.5%	7.5%
Saline	60.5%	-15.5%	59.3%	23.7%	151	11.6%	5.7%
Sangamon	88.1%	2.9%	43.3%	9.5%	542	10.8%	9.1%
Schuyler	43.2%	-24.8%	43.5%	9.8%	10	15.1%	9.6%
Scott	100.0%	33.3%	33.9%	8.7%	10	16.7%	6.4%
Shelby	83.0%	8.0%	37.2%	10.2%	32	14.3%	8.9%
St. Clair	74.0%	-4.8%	49.8%	10.7%	1438	12.9%	9.5%
Stark	60.0%	-40.0%	37.0%	20.7%	17	16.9%	16.9%
Stephenson	72.0%	-7.5%	47.1%	16.9%	170	13.4%	9.0%
Tazewell	54.9%	-3.6%	33.2%	12.3%	340	11.3%	7.2%
Union	81.2%	-7.6%	51.3%	9.4%	119	13.9%	5.1%
Vermilion	72.1%	6.6%	57.3%	17.2%	385	11.3%	9.7%
Wabash	66.7%	-23.9%	37.5%	14.2%	41	13.2%	6.7%
Warren	94.3%	24.7%	50.6%	18.4%	88	13.3%	10.6%
Washington	82.4%	0.0%	29.9%	12.2%	34	13.5%	8.1%
Wayne	76.7%	-10.4%	45.6%	12.0%	36	14.8%	6.5%
White	90.7%	-9.3%	44.5%	6.4%	24	14.0%	10.2%
Whiteside	84.2%	8.8%	43.2%	17.1%	189	16.1%	6.1%
Will	87.1%	1.9%	31.9%	9.8%	828	12.7%	7.8%
Williamson	87.6%	-7.2%	45.7%	7.4%	211	13.5%	8.2%
Winnebago	72.0%	5.5%	58.9%	19.7%	591	15.7%	9.2%
Woodford	89.7%	4.9%	19.5%	5.6%	28	11.9%	5.4%

Receipt of Public Benefits - All Counties Data

County	Households Receiving Food Stamps, Feb 2010[39]	Percent of Population Receiving Food Stamps, Jun 2009[40]	Percent Change in Number of People Receiving Food Stamps, 2007-2009[41]	Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps, Jun 2009[42]	Families Receiving Subsidy through the Child Care Assistance Program, Mar 2008[43]
Illinois	756,341	12%	n/a	n/a	90,000*
Adams	3,968	12%	13%	23%	487
Alexander	1,341	34%	6%	62%	116
Bond	990	11%	25%	23%	75
Boone	1,969	8%	50%	17%	212
Brown	150	5%	10%	14%	6
Bureau	1,455	9%	20%	18%	92
Calhoun	209	9%	26%	19%	2
Carroll	792	10%	18%	22%	40
Cass	547	10%	16%	18%	36
Champaign	9,153	10%	17%	24%	1,830
Christian	1,898	12%	13%	23%	90
Clark	692	11%	12%	21%	90
Clay	809	13%	14%	23%	58
Clinton	1,134	6%	15%	13%	126
Coles	3,008	12%	21%	26%	297
Cook	409,085	15%	20%	28%	51,814*
Crawford	943	11%	7%	24%	82
Cumberland	468	11%	16%	21%	49
DeKalb	3,642	7%	43%	16%	612
DeWitt	678	11%	12%	23%	50
Douglas	708	8%	20%	15%	63
DuPage	20,190	4%	50%	9%	2,011
Edgar	1,282	13%	7%	26%	74
Edwards	247	9%	17%	20%	13
Effingham	1,478	9%	14%	17%	161
Fayette	1,402	15%	12%	31%	84

County	Households Receiving Food Stamps, Feb 2010[39]	Percent of Population Receiving Food Stamps, Jun 2009[40]	Percent Change in Number of People Receiving Food Stamps, 2007-2009[41]	Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps, Jun 2009[42]	Families Receiving Subsidy through the Child Care Assistance Program, Mar 2008[43]
Ford	528	10%	40%	22%	69
Franklin	3,319	19%	15%	37%	290
Fulton	2,068	12%	14%	25%	107
Gallatin	443	18%	1%	34%	19
Greene	833	15%	17%	27%	50
Grundy	1,034	5%	46%	11%	97
Hamilton	444	12%	4%	24%	26
Hancock	825	10%	9%	20%	38
Hardin	255	16%	9%	34%	18
Henderson	206	7%	3%	18%	14
Henry	1,655	7%	7%	15%	160
Iroquois	1,566	11%	20%	22%	125
Jackson	4,920	15%	10%	36%	426
Jasper	349	10%	5%	18%	34
Jefferson	3,278	17%	19%	34%	277
Jersey	925	8%	12%	17%	51
Jo Daviess	598	6%	29%	14%	36
Johnson	525	10%	11%	25%	37
Kane	22,277	9%	47%	18%	1,709
Kankakee	8,198	15%	26%	28%	915
Kendall	2,202	4%	48%	8%	187
Knox	3,326	13%	2%	29%	267
Lake	21,680	6%	37%	11%	3,330
LaSalle	5,945	11%	27%	22%	246
Lawrence	761	11%	30%	26%	51
Lee	738	5%	10%	10%	117
Livingston	1,500	9%	17%	17%	101
Logan	1,763	12%	12%	25%	111
Macon	9,009	16%	11%	32%	1,111
Macoupin	2,159	10%	18%	21%	140

County	Households Receiving Food Stamps, Feb 2010[39]	Percent of Population Receiving Food Stamps, Jun 2009[40]	Percent Change in Number of People Receiving Food Stamps, 2007-2009[41]	Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps, Jun 2009[42]	Families Receiving Subsidy through the Child Care Assistance Program, Mar 2008[43]
Madison	16,081	12%	16%	23%	1,487
Marion	3,497	20%	11%	38%	306
Marshall	502	10%	34%	23%	20
Mason	897	13%	-2%	25%	44
Massac	1,399	19%	10%	34%	61
McDonough	1,391	8%	4%	22%	126
McHenry	5,768	3%	68%	7%	685
McLean	6,961	8%	16%	17%	1,072
Menard	401	8%	17%	16%	39
Mercer	509	7%	9%	14%	57
Monroe	345	2%	34%	4%	73
Montgomery	1,568	11%	9%	23%	103
Morgan	2,040	12%	12%	26%	252
Moultrie	455	7%	34%	14%	71
Ogle	2,762	10%	37%	21%	306
Peoria	13,524	15%	13%	29%	1,856
Perry	1,374	13%	11%	29%	101
Piatt	309	5%	14%	10%	41
Pike	802	11%	21%	23%	56
Pope	413	21%	13%	42%	21
Pulaski	749	25%	1%	44%	66
Putnam	140	6%	55%	15%	5
Randolph	1,648	11%	9%	25%	107
Richland	968	15%	18%	27%	81
Rock Island	8,560	12%	12%	25%	1,209
Saline	2,585	19%	7%	34%	220
Sangamon	12,294	13%	11%	25%	1,862
Schuyler	316	10%	9%	21%	29
Scott	154	8%	-5%	16%	12
Shelby	776	9%	29%	17%	58

County	Households Receiving Food Stamps, Feb 2010[39]	Percent of Population Receiving Food Stamps, Jun 2009[40]	Percent Change in Number of People Receiving Food Stamps, 2007-2009[41]	Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps, Jun 2009[42]	Families Receiving Subsidy through the Child Care Assistance Program, Mar 2008[43]
St. Clair	21,079	17%	13%	31%	2,972
Stark	179	7%	8%	16%	16
Stephenson	3,220	14%	22%	28%	316
Tazewell	5,449	9%	16%	17%	668
Union	1,465	17%	18%	35%	42
Vermilion	6,949	19%	9%	38%	664
Wabash	636	12%	23%	23%	30
Warren	954	11%	8%	26%	68
Washington	313	6%	23%	12%	36
Wayne	788	13%	11%	25%	87
White	938	14%	11%	28%	58
Whiteside	2,626	10%	21%	20%	273
Will	21,578	7%	45%	12%	2,417
Williamson	4,843	16%	12%	31%	439
Winnebago	23,944	16%	24%	30%	2,680
Woodford	625	5%	12%	10%	79

[39] Illinois Department of Human Services, Bureau of Research and Analysis. *Net EBT food stamp issuances for calendar month of February, 2010*. On file with author. * Estimate.

[40] New York Times. (2009, November 11). *Food stamp usage across the country*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/11/28/us/20091128-foodstamps.html>

[41] Ibid.

[42] Ibid.

[43] Voices for Illinois Children. (2010). *Kids Count 2010*. Chicago: Author.

Congressional District Income & Poverty

Illinois 110th Congressional District	Number of People in Poverty, 2008[44]	Poverty Rate, 2008[45]	Number of Children in Poverty, 2008[46]	Child Poverty Rate, 2008[47]	Number of People in Extreme Poverty, 2008[48]	Extreme Poverty Rate, 2008[49]	Median Household Income, 2008[50]
Illinois	1,532,238	12.2%	535,197	17.0%	680,013	5.4%	\$56,235
District 1	126,355	20.7%	48,530	29.8%	64,259	10.5%	\$41,742
District 2	116,430	18.7%	48,372	28.1%	54,789	8.8%	\$45,580
District 3	71,013	10.5%	28,291	15.3%	28,782	4.2%	\$56,385
District 4	138,532	22.5%	58,426	33.5%	50,382	8.2%	\$42,411
District 5	64,572	10.0%	14,712	11.1%	25,934	4.0%	\$61,556
District 6	44,682	6.8%	16,449	9.9%	20,021	3.1%	\$70,611
District 7	137,013	22.6%	49,387	34.4%	69,012	11.4%	\$51,268
District 8	53,132	7.3%	20,169	10.8%	20,911	2.9%	\$75,649
District 9	71,934	11.7%	15,764	12.4%	33,305	5.4%	\$56,821
District 10	35,374	5.5%	12,898	7.6%	10,992	1.7%	\$86,997
District 11	75,465	10.2%	24,906	13.1%	32,114	4.3%	\$58,817
District 12	102,577	16.3%	35,286	23.7%	44,964	7.2%	\$43,155
District 13	35,796	4.6%	10,614	5.1%	14,707	1.9%	\$83,217
District 14	70,119	8.8%	26,662	11.9%	30,109	3.8%	\$66,212
District 15	85,447	13.7%	21,051	14.8%	43,501	7.0%	\$47,144
District 16	69,991	9.7%	25,058	13.5%	34,196	4.7%	\$57,191
District 17	92,154	15.5%	33,345	24.9%	41,696	7.0%	\$40,887
District 18	65,293	10.4%	21,268	14.5%	25,204	4.0%	\$51,756
District 19	76,359	11.9%	24,009	16.8%	35,135	5.5%	\$48,634

Definitions

Income Poverty: as defined by the federal government using food cost as a basis.

There are two slightly different versions of the federal poverty measure: the poverty thresholds and

The **poverty thresholds** are the original version of the federal poverty measure. They are updated for statistical purposes—for instance, preparing estimates of the number of people in poverty each year.

The **poverty guidelines**, also called the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), are the other version of the measure. They are published annually in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services and are a simplification of the poverty thresholds used for determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs.[51]

Deep or Extreme Poverty: defined as living below 50% of the federal poverty threshold.

Low-Income or Near Poor: defined as living between 100% and 200% of the poverty threshold—an income level that makes it difficult to meet needs due to skyrocketing costs (e.g., rent, child care, health insurance).

Asset Poverty: defined as a household's lack of savings or financial cushion that limits their ability to survive a financial crisis for 3 months[52]—so that a crisis (such as job loss, illness, or divorce) can push a household into poverty.

These quantitative measures of poverty, while important and useful for many purposes, also present important limitations. The measures do not reflect the many social, cultural, and political aspects that come with economic deprivation. As the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services notes, "Poverty is a human condition characterized by a lack of resources, capabilities, choices, security, and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and the full range of social rights." [53]

Assets: Assets are the building blocks of long-term financial stability and success for people at all income levels. Having assets, such as a home, or a small business can help individuals and families live securely today, weather difficult financial challenges, and build wealth for future generations. To be truly financially stable and secure, families must have both adequate income and assets.

Bridge Programs: Programs that integrate adult education with occupational training linked to existing job opportunities.

Fair Market Rents: Fair Market Rents (FMRs) indicate the amount of money a given property would command in a competitive market. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development uses FMRs to determine the eligibility of rental housing units for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Program. For a detailed explanation of their uses and how they are calculated, see <http://www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr>.

Human Rights: Universal rights belonging to individuals by virtue of their being human. Human rights encompass civil, political, economic, social, and cultural freedoms and are based on the notion of personal human dignity and worth.

Human Services: Human services is something of a catch-all category covering a broad range of programs and services designed to enhance the quality of life and well-being of people and communities. In most cases, human services are provided at the community level and include programs and services such as affordable housing, child care, job training, as well as those targeting specific populations such as immigrants, seniors, or people experiencing homelessness.

Rent-Burdened Households and Severely Rent-Burdened Households: Households are rent burdened when they spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Households are severely rent burdened when they spend over half of their income for housing. Renter costs include the cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter.

Recession: A recession is a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting employment, real income, and other indicators. A recession begins when the economy reaches a peak of last peak of economic activity occurred in December 2007.[56]

Service Occupations: Federal statistical agencies classify all workers into occupational groups based on the occupational definition for their job.[57] Higher-wage service sectors include Information Services, Financial and Insurance Services, and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, while lower-wage service sectors include Education and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality, and Other Service Occupations.

Teen Birth Rate: The teen birth rate is the number of births to women ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19.

Unemployed: Persons are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the past 12 months, and are currently available for work. This definition of unemployment leads to an undercount as people who are discouraged from job seeking (i.e., are not employed but currently want a job, have looked for work in the last 12 months, and are available for work) are not counted as unemployed.[58]

[51] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2006). *Frequently asked questions related to the poverty guidelines and poverty thresholds*. Retrieved from <http://www.hhs.gov/ohr/poverty/>

[52] CFED. (2007). *Asset poverty*. Retrieved from <http://www.cfed.org/focus.m?showmeasures=1&parentid=&siteid=504&id=5098>

[53] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2002). *Poverty*. Retrieved from <http://www.unhchr.ch/dev>

[54] Illinois Asset Building Group. (n.d.). *What are assets?* Retrieved from <http://www.illinoisassetbuilding.org/about/assets/>

[55] U.S. Census Bureau. (2006). *American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey: 2005 subject definitions*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

[56] National Bureau of Economic Research. (2008, December). *Determination of the December 2007 peak in economic activity*. Retrieved from <http://www.nber.org/papers/14626/dec2008.html>

[57] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2008). *Occupational Outlook handbook, 2008-09 edition*. Retrieved from http://www.bls.gov/occupational_outlook_handbook/

[58] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (n.d.). *How the government measures unemployment*. Retrieved from <http://www.bls.gov/un/unintro.htm>

and the poverty guidelines.

and each year by the Census Bureau and are used mainly for
ear.

poverty measure. They are issued each year in the Federal
thresholds used for administrative purposes—for instance,

some level where people often have trouble meeting their basic

sustain temporary financial set-backs and subsist at the poverty
poverty or homelessness.

adequate and incomplete pictures of what it means to be poor.
privation, nor do they even represent an accurate level of what it
characterized by the sustained or chronic deprivation of the
ard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political, and

ne levels. Having a savings account, a college education, a
il times, plan for the future, and pass assets on to the next
s.[54]

job opportunities.

nmand if it were available for lease. The Department of Housing
Housing Assistance and Housing Voucher programs. For a more
.html.

ncompass civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights and

ams, services, and facilities provided to the public that are
n services are provided by public, quasi-public, and/or private
are, mental health and substance use treatment, and job
cing homelessness.

red when they spend over 30% of their income for housing.
osts include contract rent plus the estimated average monthly
aid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).[55]

more than a few months, normally visible in production,
of activity and ends when the economy reaches its trough. The

similar job duties, skills, education, or experience as reflected in
financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services,
Other Services.

of that age in the population.

work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work.
g or those who are only marginally attached to the workforce
ilable for work) are classified as “not in the labor force” instead of

erty. Retrieved from <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml#differences>
measureid=2841
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shington, DC: Author.

Retrieved from <http://wwwdev.nber.org/cycles/>

om <http://www.bls.gov/oco/oco1006.htm>
http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_htgm.htm